

## UNDER A WEDDING BELL.

## The Marriage of Herbert A. Croxton and Miss McLain.

## A HAPPY SOCIETY EVENT.

Under the Most Pleasant of Circumstances Mr. Croxton Secures a Massillon Bride—Music, Flowers and Attractive Gowns, With Many Guests From Elsewhere.

The marriage of Mr. Herbert Anderson Croxton, of Newcomerstown, and Miss Hattie McLain, took place Thursday evening, at 7 o'clock, in the presence of one hundred and fifty relatives and friends. The groom, who, for a number of years, made Massillon his home, is the son of Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Croxton, of Cleveland. The bride was the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. McLain. The beautiful home of the McLains was made wonderfully attractive for the occasion, and half an hour before the white robed minister took his position in the alcove of the drawing room, most of the guests had arrived and awaited with an expectant hush, the beginning of the solemn service.

The bridal party made its way from a room in the east side of the house, between bands of white ribbon slowly unrolled by the first advancing ushers. The groom's best man was his brother, Mr. David Croxton, of Canal Dover, and the ushers were Messrs. Clarence P. J. Harry L. and John E. McLain and Per Lee Hunt. After the pause of a moment or two, the two bridesmaids, Miss Jessie Russell and Miss Bessie Barney, of Cleveland, passed to the places assigned to them, then the dainty maid of honor, Miss Helen Hunt, and last of all, the pretty bride, in her flowing white veil, upon the arm of her father.

The Schumann club, of Cleveland, played the Lohengrin bridal chorus exquisitely, and while the Rev. Edward L. Kemp read the service of the Episcopal church, played softly in a distant portion of the house. No more description of the scene can convey any idea of its solemnity and grace.

The young couple's responses were clear and composed, and after those nearest and dearest had offered their congratulations, they received the other friends, who showered good wishes upon them as heavily as they pelted them with rice, when an hour or two later, they passed out of the door.

The bridal party sat down to a round table in the center of which were bride roses, with smilax brought out to the edge of the table, the places being indicated by Gibson pictures done in colors. Supper was served under the direction of Mr. Bayliss in the dining room, and a large tent connected with the house.

The flowers were in perfect taste and very beautiful. The drawing room mantle was banked with potted plants, and the alcove fairly hidden behind its wealth of roses, lilies and carnations. The pillars were twined with smilax, and the wedding bell was made of white carnations. The background consisted of a monogram in roses made of the letters C and M. In the dining room ferns, palms and potted plants were effectively disposed, in the sitting room the mantle was banked, and there were also American Beauty roses and tulips.

The presents, of which there were many, were shown up stairs. They included rare china, silver of all sorts, cut glass, pictures, and personal gifts for the bride. The bride gave her maid of honor a jeweled hat pin, the bridesmaids crescent breast pins set with pearls, and the groom gave scarf pins to his ushers and cuff buttons to his best man. The groom presented the bride with a ring set with a ruby between two diamonds.

The guests from Cleveland came down in Mr. W. R. Woodford's private car, and returned at 11 o'clock, taking with them the bride and groom, who expect to go East, visiting Washington and Old Point Comfort. When they return they will occupy a new home now being erected for them in Newcomerstown.

The bride's gown was of heavy white satin made with a train the low corsage trimmed with point lace. The tulle veil was caught with orange blossoms. She carried lilies of the valley.

Miss Hunt, the maid of honor, Miss Jessie Russell and Miss Bessie Barney, the bridesmaids, wore white organdies trimmed with lace. They were all made de-collete and were alike, except that of the maid of honor which was entirely in white, while the gowns of the bridesmaids were made over Nile green silk. They carried large bouquets of sweet peas.

Mrs. Charles McLain, the bride's mother, wore a handsome gown of black silk grenadine trimmed with white lace.

Mrs. Charles M. Russell's gown was a charming combination of embroidered cherry colored chiffon, made over silk of the same shade.

Mrs. Hicks Brown wore a very handsome gown of dark blue velvet. The low corsage was formed of white satin embroidered with pearls. Her ornaments were diamonds.

Mrs. Edward Steese wore a beautiful gown of lavender broadened silk trimmed with pearls. Her ornaments were diamonds.

Mrs. Anassa Clark wore a beautiful gown of white broadened silk embroidered with silver.

Mrs. Charles Steese wore a dainty gown of blue and white silk trimmed with ruffles of chiffon and white lace.

Mrs. Frank L. Baldwin's gown was a handsome black velvet, worn with diamond ornaments.

Mrs. J. W. McClymonds wore a beautiful white silk gown trimmed with lace.

The out of town relatives and guests present were: Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Croxton, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Woodford, Mr. and Mrs. Blair Kincaid, Mr. and Mrs. L. O. Rawson, Mrs. Addie Thomas, Miss Croxton, Miss Mabel Croxton, Miss Helen Croxton, Mr. Walter Croxton, Miss Corinne Barney, Dr. and Mrs. Gentsch, and Miss Deborah Hill, of Cleveland; Mr. J. E. Brown, of Mansfield; Mr. and Mrs. Edward Steese and Mr. and Mrs. Amasa Clark, of Brookline, Mass.; Miss Lettie Brennenman, of Cuyahoga Falls, O.; Mr. George Wood, of Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. Percy L. McLain and Mr. and Mrs. Walter H. McLain, of Canton.

## WENT DOWN TO DEATH

## A Fatal Thursday Wreck on the W. &amp; L. E.

## ENGINEER GOKSTETTER KILLED.

His Engine and a Number of Cars Plunge Through a Bridge and Into Short Creek Near Warrenton—The Body Brought Home to Massillon.

A disastrous freight wreck occurred at 12:30 o'clock, Thursday afternoon on the W. & L. E. railway between Warrenton and Dillonvale, which resulted in loss of life and great damage to property. As a west bound train struck the trestle over Short creek, one girder of the structure gave way, presumably under the combined weight of the two locomotives attached, and the second engine crashed through the timbers to the creek bed below, a distance of twenty feet. The engine in advance remained intact. The ill-fated locomotive was followed by at least fifteen cars which piled up in a tangled mass. Engineer George Gokstetter, Fireman Albert Muir and Brakeman Keyser were completely buried under the mass of wreckage and were extricated with great difficulty.

Engineer Gokstetter was instantly killed, his life being crushed out. Fireman Muir was found wedged against the boiler head of his engine and but for the presence of mind of the conductor, who placed a board at Muir's back, would have been literally cooked by escaping steam. He was fatally scalded and crushed, however, and his left leg was broken and death resulted six hours later. Brakeman Keyser was also caught in the wreckage, receiving serious cuts and bruises, but will recover. The conductor feeling the jar, uncoupled the caboose from the train and consequently escaped injury. The train men are undecided as to what caused the wreck, for the bridge had supported heavier trains and the timbers were good. It is generally supposed, however, that Gokstetter's engine in some unaccountable manner lurched from the track, and that the bridge timbers broke under this additional strain. Today passengers are being transferred with but little delay, but freight traffic is completely blocked and will continue so until sometime tomorrow.

Engineer Gokstetter was a resident of Massillon and lived with his wife in Wood street. His body was brought here last night and will be buried in Huron on Sunday. The funeral will take place from his late residence at 11 o'clock Saturday, and the body will be sent to Huron at 12:45. Fireman Muir also resided here and he and his wife occupied a house in Erie street. Muir's body reached Massillon at 1 o'clock this afternoon. Brakeman Keyser lived at Jewett. Both Engineer Gokstetter and Fireman Muir were experienced railway men and held the high esteem of their fellow employees. In Massillon they also had many friends. Superintendent F. J. Stout left immediately for the scene of the wreck on being notified, and everything possible was done for the comfort of the injured men.

The body of Fireman Muir will be taken to Norwalk on train No. 2 Saturday morning, and will be interred at Peru. Mr. Muir and his wife but recently moved to Massillon from Norwalk.

Engineer Gokstetter has resided in Massillon since the W. & L. E. terminals were established here. He leaves a wife and four children.

CHARGED WITH COUNTERFEITING. A United States Prisoner Before Justice Folger.

Cole Hissam was brought before United States Commissioner Folger this morning by United States Deputy Marshal Keeley, of Cleveland, to answer to two charges of passing counterfeit coin. Hissam waived examination and was committed to the Cuyahoga county jail under bond of \$2,000. Hissam committed the alleged crime in West Virginia and was traced to East Liverpool where he was apprehended.

May Drain Fox Lake.

The commissioners of Wayne and Stark counties held a conference today at Fox lake, near Canal Fulton. There has been much talk of draining the lake and as it is located on the dividing line between the two counties an investigation was thought advisable.

For itching, Phlegm, irritation of the genitals, or itching in any part of the body, Doan's Ointment is worth its weight in gold. No matter how long standing the trouble, Doan's Ointment will not fail to give instant relief.

Subscribe for THE INDEPENDENT.

## HIGH SCHOOL PUPILS.

## They Participate in a Public Entertainment.

## VERY INTERESTING EXERCISES.

Fan Drills, Scarf Drills, Essays, Orations, Recitations and Songs Give an Evening of Profit and Pleasure to a Large Audience at the High School Hall.

The senior class of the Massillon high school carried out a programme in the high school hall, Friday evening, before an audience that, if not quite as large, was as appreciative, and by far more comfortable, than any in the past, for the evening was cool and the room was well ventilated. Tickets sold for fifteen cents each, the proceeds to be used to procure class pins.

In many respects the class of 1897 is the most remarkable that will be graduated from Ohio educational institutions this year. It is the largest in the history of the school, and one of its very interesting features is that a large majority of its members are boys.

After Baer's orchestra had played the overture with characteristic skill, the class president, Ormond Hankins, made a few introductory remarks, and the evening's exercises were begun by a recitation, "The Famine," by Miss Nellie Sheehan.

George Howells delivered an oration on "The United States," following the progress of our great nation from the very beginning and through all its vicissitudes down to the present time.

Samuel Loew played a piano solo, "The Second Mazurka," with the touch and grace of an artist, and was followed by Miss Lillian Schafer in an essay on "Portia." What Miss Schafer said concerning Shakespeare's famous woman character was heartily in accord with her audience's views. The applause had scarcely subsided when William Burd appeared to recite "Horatius at the Bridge," which he did wonderfully well.

Next came the fan drill, in which Misses Edna Smith, Kittle Sylvie, Gertrude Hamel, Charlotte Fuchs, Grace Brown, Lavina Marr, Mary Harding and Augusta Snyder participated, and none could have imagined a more pleasing sight than these eight handsome young women executing with delightful grace and ease the complicated figures of the exercise.

Edward Geis then told "How They Hunted the Mouse," and the character of the recitation and the way it was presented so struck the popular chord that Mr. Geis was obliged to return to bow a second time.

Charles E. Arthur, in his essay on "International Arbitration," set forth his reasons for believing that this country can more advantageously settle its difficulties with other powers without the use of the sword and also made the statement that America's friend across the water should be England, Russia, he said, had never taken any honest interest in the United States as all it had done for this country was actuated by other than the unselfish aim of doing the republic a service.

A quartet composed of Messrs. Walter Zeller, William Conrad, Alvin Schott and Ormond Hankins then sang "Rosebud Fair" in a manner that so pleased the audience that they were encored.

In his essay on "Ohio's Historic Waterway," Herbert McFarren carried his hearers back to the days when railroads are not what they now are and when the Ohio canal occupied a position in the commercial world that few thought it could ever lose. In those times, Mr. McFarren said, Massillon was called the "Wheat City" and was one of the canal's important ports. James A. Garfield was once a mule driver on the Ohio canal and Mr. McFarren said some things concerning his career that were most interesting.

Miss Charlotte Fuchs recited "Our Wedding Day," as no one else could have done, and then Mr. W. Kent Yost played two cornet solos, one of which was on the programme and the other the audience insisted should have been there.

Miss Margaret Boerner's essay on "The Mysterious Spectator," dealt with Shakespeare, Milton, Longfellow and the rest, being an account of a midnight meeting of the shades of these departed men of letters in the old Elizabeth street "Spectator" office in London.

The Eastern Question" was the subject of William Groves's oration which brought out some historical facts and withal was very interesting.

The scarf drill included among its participants the Misses Edith Hansen, Margaret A. Boerner, Letha Nave, Lily Schafer, Minnie Strobel, Mary Haring, Edith Sands, Nellie Sheehan and Maud Farrell, and appeared even more beautiful than the fan drill, if that were possible.

The last number on the programme was a song by the entire class.

A Mail Clerk Arrested.

MARGUERITE, Mich., May 1. [By Associated Press.] Harry M. Mason, a nephew of Ex-Governor Rich, has been arrested, charged with robbing the mails. He is mail clerk between Mackinac City and Houghton.

The Centennial Opened.

NASHVILLE, May 1. [By Associated Press.] The Tennessee Centennial opened at noon with appropriate ceremonies. The weather is bright and cool. The streets were thronged to see the parade of the Essenic order and other societies.

## OBLIGED TO BORROW MONEY. The Board of Education Needs \$3,500 for Ninety Days.

The board of education, in regular session, Thursday evening, with all members present, discovered that it had not enough money in its treasury to pay the bills and the teachers' and janitors' April salaries, so, on Mr. Johns's motion, it was decided to borrow \$3,500 for ninety days. By that time the board's funds will have been replenished.

Clerk Humberger's bond for \$1,000, with Messrs. Charles Steese and J. M. Schuckers as sureties, was accepted, on Miss Folger's motion. Mr. Kettl's motion, which provided for the continuance of the clerk's salary at \$250 a year, was also passed.

BILLS PAID.  
Teachers and Janitors.....\$2,182 10  
Warwick & Justus..... 110 63  
Jonas Lutz..... 85  
Interest on note, Merchants National Bank..... 51 04

## TIME TO INTERVENE.

## European Powers Will Take a Hand in the War.

## THE END PROBABLY IN VIEW.

Germany, Austria and Great Britain Pretty Much of a Muddle—A Greek Display of Naval Force—The Sympathies of the Princess of Wales With Greece.

[By Associated Press to THE INDEPENDENT.]

ATHENS, May 1.—A dispatch from Santamaura says that a flotilla of Greek gunboats in the Gulf of Ambraken bombarded the coast near Sepolis and Santa Redna. Turks were compelled to flee.

LONDON, May 1.—[By Associated Press.]—It is semi-officially stated that the Marquis of Salisbury has proposed to the powers the calling of a conference in Paris, to devise ways of ending the war between Turkey and Greece. Acceptance of the proposal is said to be doubtful.

New York, May 1.—[By Associated Press.]—A London dispatch to the Journal says the Princess of Wales, a sister of King George of Greece, is a strong partisan of Greece. It remains to be seen what influence she may have with Salisbury.

PARIS, May 1.—[By Associated Press.]—All the powers including Germany and Austria have agreed that the moment is opportune to intervene between Greece and Turkey. They are now discussing conditions and appear about to reach an understanding.

## IN NEW QUARTERS The Massillon Loan and Building Company's Handsome Home.

The Massillon Loan and Building Company has moved into its handsome new quarters in the opera house block. The finishing touches are yet to be made, but when that is done the place will be as elegant and complete as a tile floor, polished furniture and much else can make it. The Massillon Water Supply Company has moved, too, and occupies one half of the room. The progress of the Massillon Loan and Building Company in the eight years since its organization has been remarkable. On May 1, 1889, its assets were \$15,150.21. On November 1, 1896, they were \$381,215.79, and Secretary King says that the report to be made this month will show that they have reached \$410,000.00. The institution secured its start as a result of a meeting called by THE INDEPENDENT, and addressed by a gentleman brought here at the expense of this paper.

## SAVINGS BANK ELECTION.

Fred H. Snyder Elected Its President Last Night.

At a meeting of the directors of the Massillon Savings and Banking Company, held for the purpose of filling the vacancy created by the death of its president, W. K. L. Warwick, James C. Corns was elected a director, and Fred H. Snyder, of Hess, Snyder & Co., was elected president.

## ANNOUNCEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.

The Belles of Blackville and Their Minstrel Show.

The Massillon Women's Cemetery Association, having for some time ceased to come before the public in the line of entertainment giving, has decided to emerge from its temporary obscurity, and in order to afford some degree of pleasure for its many friends and patrons besides, perhaps, adding a little something to its slowly increasing fund, has, by dint of incalculable and untiring exertion, succeeded in securing an attraction, the like of which has never yet appeared before a Massillon audience. The Blackville Belles, a minstrel troupe, which, besides having passed in review before the crowned and uncrowned heads of Europe, has performed in all civilized countries of the globe, has signed a contract with the proper officials of the association, by which it agrees to appear for two nights at the Armory, namely May 13th and 14th.

All Saloons Closed.

Brownstown, W. Va., May 1. [By Associated Press.] All the saloons have been closed here on account of not a single license having been granted in Kanawha county.

One application of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil takes away the pain of the most severe burn. It is an ideal family lineament.

## LIKE SHEEP IN SLAMBLES

## President Ratchford Delivers an Address.

## AN APPEAL FOR LEGISLATION.

He Tells How the Miners are Oppressed by Conditions not of Their Own Making, and Suggests a Programme of Reform at Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, May 1.—The legislative committee appointed to inquire into the condition of the coal miners in the Pittsburg district, reconvened at 10:30 o'clock this morning at the Hotel Duquesne. The most important witness was M. D. Ratchford, of Massillon, National President of the United Mine Workers. In the course of his remarks Mr. Ratchford said, replying to the testimony of another witness:

"The latter witness quotes beer statistics at great length, giving a very detailed account of the number of kegs consumed in a given time at Eureka, Smithton and Banning, all of which is intended to prove that the miners are prosperous and happy, and are being paid good wages.

"For the information of the commission and by way of rebuttal to such evidence, I lay down the following three propositions to which I challenge denial.

"That they live like sheep in the slambles on very little expense, and for the most part have no families to support.

"That fully 60 per cent. of the miners referred to have no knowledge of our language, or our standard of living.

"That this class of workmen, whose habits may be loose, and whose shortcomings we are expected to answer for, come into this country contracted for, and deceived by such men as the witness, against the emphatic protest of the American wage earners.

"I have endeavored to point out as briefly as I could some of the main causes to which are attributed the present depressed state of the coal miners, and the coal industry as well as the invalid, illogical reasons upon which they are based. In this connection permit me to say that insincerity, coupled with social and business rivalry, and a desire to rule or ruin on the part of some operators, with stupidity, greed and dishonesty on the part of the others, are the most potent factors in bringing about our present ills, and the fair operators, like the miners, are being crushed between the ironclad contracts, the truck store, the large screens and other devices of robbing. I have said in the beginning that we were not only in search of the cause, but also the remedy, and will, therefore, devote the remainder of my time to that subject.

"I first make the proposition that an advance in the price of mining will result in little or no advantage to the miners under our present conditions, yet it is all we can hope to get at the present time. An advance in mining is always accompanied with an advance in the price of store goods, rents, truck sharpening, powder, oil and mine supplies, and if the miner is any better off than before, the screens can be enlarged or false weights used. The system is wrong which pays a man for any part of his labor if he is not entitled to pay for the whole. The workman's labor is his capital, his income, his all, and if its regulation be left to the tender mercies of the employer, to screen it at pleasure, he will always be in poverty. I would, therefore, recommend to the honorable members of this commission its regulation, together with that of other evils, by statutory laws of the state of Pennsylvania, as follows:

"First, An act providing for the weighing of coal before screening at all the mines in your state.

"Second, An act providing for the abolition of the truck store, and the insuring of regular cash payments.

"Third, An act providing for the honest weighing of coal by qualified weighman, and by a comparison of shipments, to tonnage produced.

"Fourth, An act providing for the sanitary improvement of the condition of mining villages.

"Fifth, and last, An act providing for the organization of a state department, whose duty it will be to secure and examine all records, make investigation when necessary, and punish all violations of the laws to the fullest extent.

"When this is done the state will have done its share toward protecting the weak against the greed of their oppressors, a duty which it owes to the most humble subject. Give us an honest system, and peace with comparative comfort will take the place of strife and strikes, bloodshed and famine."

Not in His Class.

The Hon. H. B. Szilla has authorized this paper to say that he has not, and will not accept the Democratic nomination for representative. He wishes it also known that he was not present at the caucus of which the papers speak, and knew nothing of it until he reached Indianapolis, Wednesday evening. He says he was almost as much surprised to find his own name on the ticket as to learn that W. A. Lynch was one of the persons who helped to put it there. "I thought he had ceased to be one of us," said the "Square," "but however this may be, I wish it clearly understood that I am not in his class. I am a Democrat, and always was."

## STATE COUNCILLOR MILLER. He Proposes Changes to the Order of American Mechanics.

Curtis C. Miller, of this city, state councillor of the Order of United American Mechanics, will go to Cleveland in the first of next week, for the purpose of meeting certain other officers of the organization to arrange some preliminary matters for the meeting of the state council at Mt. Vernon on May 18, 19 and 20. In his annual report, Mr. Miller will recommend some important steps for the strengthening of the association, and among them will be the consolidation of the two order of American Mechanics. "The difference between the two branches is only nominal," said Mr. Miller, this morning, "and there is no real reason why we should keep apart."

"The combined membership of the two would make us the most powerful organization of the character in existence. If the time ever comes when this will be brought about I hope that our constitution will be so modified as not to prohibit all foreigners. In my opinion, if a man has been a resident of the United States and has shown himself to be a good citizen for twenty-one years, he should be eligible to membership. Very often, too, men who were probably only a few months old when their parents immigrated to this country, and who are as loyal Americans as ever cast a ballot, are turned away because they were not born in this country. It is not just and should not be allowed to continue so."

Mr. Miller stated that there has been a slight decrease in the membership of the Senior order since last May, but that from a financial standpoint it is better condition today than ever before. "Since we increased our initiation fee from \$3 to \$5," said he, "the number of new members has not been as great as in former years and as there are always members leaving every organization, our list has been reduced slightly. In these hard times there are few societies that are gaining members and nearly all are losing and we had to suffer with the rest, not to such a great extent as most of them, though, for our income has not decreased with our membership."

## PERSKEY'S MOMENT OF TRIUMPH. He Sold Coxey's Band Wagon With McCrea's Permission.

CANTON, May 1.—A verdict of not guilty was returned for the defendant by the probate jury Friday afternoon, in the case of Ohio vs. S. Perskey. The latter was charged with selling mortgaged property, having disposed of a hand wagon formerly owned by J. S. Coxey. It was proved by the defense that the wagon was sold with consent of the prosecuting witness, W. A. McCrea, of Canton. The latter will have the costs to pay.

The May term of common pleas court will begin on Monday in court room No. 1 Judge McCarty presiding. Twenty-three cases have been assigned for the week, the first called will be that of Hess vs. the Canton Massillon Electric Railway Company.

The will of Lillian E. Failer, of Pike township, has been admitted to probate. In the estate of Kasper's estate, of Canton, distribution of sale of real estate has been ordered and final account filed. Exceptions to final account of the assignee of J. C. Orr, of Canton, have been filed. Representation in insolvency has been filed in the assignment of John P. Lawrence, of Lawrence township. The estate has been declared probate insolvent and notice ordered. Distribution of proceeds of sale of land has also been ordered. Final accounts have been filed in the assignments of Catherine and Lawrence Conrad, of Plain township.

A marriage license has been granted to Ernest C. McClintock and Eva May Hoover, of Alliance.

## AT THE CAPITAL. Dunlop Obtains a Respite—A Surplus For the Month of April.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—[By Associated Press.]—Upon personal appeal Joseph Dunlop, proprietor of the Chicago Dispatch, sentenced to two years in prison for sending obscene matter through the mails, the President gave a respite of four days to allow him to arrange his business affairs before going to Joliet to serve his term.

## NEW PENSION RULINGS.

Commissioner of Pensions Evans has changed the order about giving information as to the status of pension claims, so that all calls will be answered in printed circulars. He has also rescinded the order requiring all statements in support of claims to be written in the presence of the witness from his oral statement. The commissioner believes such requirement useless and annoying to attorneys and claimants.

## W'KINLEY PRESSES THE BUTTON.

In compliance with request the Nashville, Tenn., centennial the President opened the exposition by wire from the White House at 1:13 o'clock today. The circuit is a little over seven hundred miles long, with repeaters at Richmond, Va. The ceremony was very simple, it merely requiring the President to press down the Morse key for an instant, and the current started the wheels in motion. The members of the Tennessee congressional delegation and Pension Commissioner Evans were present.

## A SURPLUS FOR APRIL.

For the month of April the surplus given of receipts over expenditures amounted to \$770,000. In April, 1896, there was a deficit of \$4,000,000. Receipts from customs in April, \$24,151,000. Gain from internal revenue sources, \$221,500.

The neglect of a cold is often fatal. Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup contains all the soothing virtues of the pine. Never fails to cure.



Mexico seems to be about the only country of any consequence now on a silver basis.

The 113 best sugar industries of Germany made an average profit last year of \$32,240. It might be remembered that Ohio can raise as good sugar beets as Germany.

The food and dairy commissioner is now going to devote himself to the whiskey sellers. If all the bad whiskey of Ohio is confiscated, it is to be feared that our creeks and rivers will break their banks.

Fourteen shiploads of wool came in free in the port of Boston, a few days ago. Naturally the prices obtained by the American wool growers are low, and will continue to be low, even after the passing of the new tariff bill, until the surplus stock is worked off.

A. C. Caine, clerk of the present Ohio Senate, has compiled a useful little pamphlet filled with figures relative to the election of 1896. On the basis of the vote of 1896 the next general assembly should contain 76 Republican members of the House and 33 Democratic members. The Senate should stand Republicans 26, Democrats 10. There is nothing in Mr. Caine's figures to bring joy to John R. McLean or Calvin S. Brice.

The death by accident of Engineer Gockstetter and Fireman Muir, both employees of the Wheeling & Lake Erie railway, and residents of Massillon, brings sadness into many homes, and to the bereaved the heart-felt sympathy of the community goes out. The wreck impresses anew upon the minds of many the fact that an army of railroad men courageously take their lives in their hands, every time the wheels of their trains move, no less certainly than the soldier on the field of battle, and many a hero's heart is covered by the greasy overalls of the American railroad man.

On reflection THE INDEPENDENT is not certain whether Mayor Rice, whose platform is Prohibition and Piety, ought to have the Democratic nomination for governor, after all. Why not give Mayor Tobias Schott, of Massillon, a chance? Where are the Democrats of Massillon, that they do not press Mr. Schott into the foreground? Where is the Hon. H. B. Sibila, the silver-tongued orator, of the opera house block, where is the Hon. Edward L. Royer, the hickory-hearted Jeffersonian, where is the Hon. John McCane, the sturdy protector of the people's rights, and why do not these distinguished gentlemen severally and collectively rally around the magic name of Schott. THE INDEPENDENT hauls down the banner of Rice and elevates that of Massillon's hygienic mayor.

Citizens of North Industry are clamoring through an address to the taxpayers for a reduction of the salaries of county officers as follows:

Resolved, That in all counties in the state of Ohio, having a population of 100,000 or less, that a salary for county officers be fixed at a sum not to exceed, for the following offices, the amount as per accompanying schedule: Clerk of courts, \$1,200 per year; probate judge, \$1,800; auditor, \$1,200; treasurer, \$2,000; sheriff, \$1,500; prosecuting attorney, \$1,200; recorder, \$1,200; commissioners, \$1,200. That the offices of coroner and infirmity directors should be abolished, and that the duties now devolving upon the infirmity directors be performed by the county commissioners.

The object in view is all right, but the North Industry people ought to bear in mind that the salaries are the least important items in county expenditures. We raise in Stark county a round million a year by taxation. Intelligent economy in expenditures is what we need more than anything else.

Ex-President Cleveland is a good one to talk about "protecting the fair fame of our nation against shame and scandal." This is the expression of the opening sentence of his New York speech at a meeting last Saturday night, at which he and a handful of his followers made an attack upon the Republican party for carrying out the principles laid down in its platform. If Mr. Cleveland had recounted the scandals of his own administration, the sugar-trust scandal, the bond scandal, the Chicago lake front scandal, the foreign policy scandal, and numbers of others which might be mentioned, his speech would have been a good deal longer and much more interesting. As it was, he devoted it to abusing the Republican party because it is giving its first attention to carrying out the pledges of its platform, a protective tariff, an effort for international bimetalism, and the full maintenance of the present safe standard of our currency.

Treasury department officials say that the shipment of \$6,477,000 in gold to Europe, during the week ending May 1st, need occasion no alarm. An out-

ward movement of gold is usually noticed about this time, and the reaction comes in the winter months. The records of the treasury show that during the last eight years the heaviest monthly exportations of gold in round numbers have occurred as follows: June, 1889, \$18,000,000; July, 1890, \$12,000,000; May, 1891, \$31,000,000; June, 1892, \$17,000,000; May, 1893, \$19,000,000; May, 1894, \$27,000,000; February, 1895, \$26,000,000; May, 1896, \$19,000,000. Several reasons are given for the present gold export movement, of which reasons the heavy importation to take advantage of the proposed new tariff law is regarded as the weightiest. Friday's customs receipts amounted to \$2,279,476, as compared with \$383,576 for April 30 last year. For the last month the customs receipts aggregate \$24,454,351, as compared with \$11,815,731 for April, 1896.

CONCERNING TAX EVASION.

In one of the May reviews James A. Roberts, comptroller of the state of New York, says:

"One hundred and seven estates were selected at random in the comptroller's office, with the amount of appraised personal property found after death, and the amount of personal property, on which the decedent in each case was assessed the year before death, was ascertained. The estates were selected from various portions of the state. Of the 107 estates, 34, ranging from \$54,559 to \$3,319,500, were assessed the year before decedent's death absolutely nothing whatever. I mention no names, because these cases are neither singular nor exceptional. The decedents were not sinners above all the men that dwell in New York; but they simply did that which everybody in the community was doing. These 107 estates disclosed personal property to the appraiser aggregating \$215,132,396; and yet the decedents, the year before their respective deaths, had been assessed in the aggregate on personal property to the amount of \$3,819,412—or on 1.77 per cent. of the actual value of the property.

"The figures in the remaining 73 cases are both interesting and instructive. They are not only wholesale evasion of taxation, but ridiculous disparity in assessing even the 1 1/2 per cent. They show also that thirty-four, or almost one-third, of the estates absolutely escaped the tax, and that, in the estates which did pay, the tax varied from two-tenths of 1 per cent to nearly 19 per cent. All these facts furnish cumulative evidence that, in its practical operation, the present system is defective, unfair, unjust, and monstrous; and the inquiry is pertinent, 'Why longer continue it?' Why not, instead, levy an inheritance tax which shall be approximately a payment of back taxes evaded or not imposed during life—a tax paid in a lump sum once in a lifetime?"

There is not a point made by Mr. Roberts which can be controverted successfully. Any system of appraising estates during the life time of their owners must necessarily prove faulty, and expensive.

MR. TAYLER AND CUBA.

The Cleveland Leader is advised from Washington that before President McKinley decided to send W. J. Calhoun to Cuba to make the investigation which Judge Day had expected to undertake, he offered the task to Congressman Tayler, of this district.

The story goes that Mr. Tayler called at the White House during the conference between the President and Judge Day, at which the latter accepted the state-department position, and at its conclusion had a talk with Mr. McKinley in Judge Day's presence. The President explained to Mr. Tayler that he had just selected Judge Day for assistant secretary of state, and as it would be necessary for him to select another man to perform the special mission in Cuba, he asked him if he would be willing to undertake it. Mr. Tayler was much surprised at the President's offer, and not a little gratified at the expression of confidence on the part of the President which it implied. After considering the matter for a few minutes, meantime discussing the details of the mission with the President and Judge Day, Mr. Tayler consented to undertake the delicate duties, provided that, after further consideration by Mr. McKinley and the members of the cabinet, it was deemed expedient to select for the mission a member of congress. The President summoned Secretary of State Sherman, and the subject was discussed in all its details. Mr. Sherman, while expressing the fullest confidence in Mr. Tayler's ability to successfully prosecute the inquiries to be made by the commissioner, doubted the advisability of selecting a member of congress for the mission. Mr. McKinley reiterated his wish that Mr. Tayler should go to Cuba, because of his long time friendship for and confidence in him, but he finally deferred to the wisdom of Secretary Sherman, and then suggested the name of Mr. Calhoun.

The foregoing occasions no surprise among Mr. Tayler's constituents. He has been one of the President's closest advisers in Washington, and is an influential figure in the House. He is indefatigable in the discharge of his official duties and in every other labor entrusted to him.

THE CLAMOR FOR NEW METHODS.

The new re-incarnated Democracy wants the county convention done away with and the nomination made by primary election. The county convention is a time honored institution. Here the spell binders had a chance to display

their eloquence and capture the convention. Who that heard them will ever forget Ed. Bach's famous "What has Bethlehem township did?" or Mayor Rice's speech nominating Amos Mase for sheriff when he ran against William Gentry. Then there was Squire Oberlin's speech that nominated Charlie Kridler. All these things are to be changed. In those days it was nothing for John McGregor and two or three more to capture the convention and run the slate through. Has the loss of ability to do this anything to do with the new movement to abolish the convention? There are still some Democrats who cling to the old order of things, but the re-incarnated ones want the old way of conducting the party, like the old leaders and old principles relegated to the background.—Canton Record.

MORE THAN A MINUTE NEEDED.

To the Editor of THE INDEPENDENT:

People who are complaining that the business conditions of 1892 have not yet resumed, should remember that a tariff bill cannot be framed and passed in a minute or a month. It was eighteen months after Grover Cleveland became President before the Wilson tariff bill was a law, but there is good reason to believe that the Dingley bill will become a law in less than eighteen weeks after the inauguration of William McKinley, and less than half that time has not yet passed. Until the bill can pass and the country has time to absorb the enormous mass of goods now being rushed in by the foreign importers, it is unreasonable to expect a resumption of activity by the manufacturers or consequent prosperity among the masses who will be affected by that activity. PERKINS.

HYDROPHOBIA AND IMAGINATION.

To the Editor of THE INDEPENDENT:

Since there have been several mad dog scares hereabouts of late, an advertisement appearing in the Washington Post is interesting. It is the following: "One Hundred Dollars Reward. In the interests of science, I will give \$100 to anyone producing a well authenticated case of hydrophobia in either man or dog. IRVING C. ROSSE, M. D., 2825 Vermont Ave., Washington, D. C."

There is a growing suspicion among scientific men that hydrophobia as a disease has no existence except in the imagination. CASUAL OBSERVER.

GRANDMOTHER SHREVE.

The Story of a Good Old Lady Who Once Lived Here.

Many old Massillonians will remember Dr. Shreve and family, who lived many years ago in West Tremont street in the C. H. Garrigue house. The doctor practiced medicine, and removed from here to White Cloud, Kas. An article from the Kansas City Journal mentions the death of his wife in the following: "The Troy Chief prints the obituary of Mrs. Ann G. Shreve, a fine old Quaker lady, who died at White Cloud last Monday, aged 95. She was born and reared in the region between Brandywine and Valley Forge, which is so rich in Revolutionary history, and was able to relate many reminiscences of the colonial days, which came to her at first hand from her parents and grandparents.

"There was one story the good old lady was always very fond of telling, as it had to do with Washington and her grandmother. At the close of that terrible winter at Valley Forge, General Washington found himself destitute of horses, and he sent foragers through the country to pick up all the beasts of burden which might be found. One day these foragers came to the farm of Fred Coates, Mrs. Shreve's grandmother, and led away the only span of work horses on the place. This left the old Quaker in despair and helpless, but his wife was equal to the emergency. Without saying a word to anyone, she mounted an old horse which had been left because of its uselessness, and rode away to Washington's headquarters at Valley Forge. Arriving there she reached the general's presence and said:

"Friend George, I have come to tell thee that thy men have taken away all of our horses."

"Well, madam," replied the commander-in-chief, "I am very sorry, but it is a case of necessity. We are compelled to have horses and have no other means of obtaining them."

"Yes, Friend George; but if thee takes our horses from us, how are we to raise food for thy soldiers?"

This philosophical statement of the situation seemed to convince the general, and that night Grandmother Coates proudly rode into the farmyard, leading the two work horses behind her.

Candidates for Moderator.

CHICAGO, May 1.—[By Associated Press]—Three candidates are now mentioned for moderator of the Presbyterian general assembly. They are the Rev. Sheldon Jackson, of Alaska; John Wanamaker, of Philadelphia, and the Rev. Dr. Minton, of San Francisco.

J. F. BOWMAN,

Of New Pittsburg, O., Recommends Wright's Celery Capsules.

New Pittsburg, O., Jan. 21, 1897. The Wright Medical Co., Columbus, O. Dear Sirs:—I have purchased a box of Wright's Celery Capsules from Geo. J. Kreiger, druggist, Wooster, O., and used them for Rheumatism and Stomach Trouble. The Capsules relieved me and I am now in excellent health. It is the best remedy I ever used. I am out in all kinds of weather carrying overland mail, and am now in perfect health. I gladly recommend the Capsules. Very truly, J. F. BOWMAN.

Sold by all druggists at 50c and \$1.00 per box. Send address on postal to the Wright Med. Co., Columbus, Ohio, for trial size, free.



STAVE SILOS.

Build Them Strong and Ratproof—Outside Jacket and Inside Lining.

A Wisconsin correspondent, writing to Prairie Farmer, tells how he would build a stave silo. He writes: I should make a bottom of broken stone, gravel and cement, so as to make it ratproof. I would build a foundation wall on which the bottom of the staves would rest to keep them from the ground. When the silo was finished, I would cement around the bottom of the staves so as to make the silo airtight. The staves would be 2 by 4 studding, dressed with a bevel to fit the circle. These staves would be dovetailed together with tough five-eighths inch dowel pins, one in about every four or five feet. The hoops would be in two parts, with lugs for tightening them on each side. When made this way, it would stand stiff and strong and would not rock in the wind, even if it did get dry and the joints open. But the hoops could be drawn up so that it would not be open much. The hoops should be not much more than two feet apart near the bottom, but could be four feet apart near the top. Openings should be cut through at convenient intervals through which to take out the ensilage. A circular roof can be put on by letting the foot of the rafters rest on the tops of the staves. A dormer window should be made through which the ensilage is conveyed when filling the silo.

I have briefly outlined how a stave silo can be made that will do good service unless it is in a cold climate, where the ensilage would freeze badly. To prevent this there are two ways. One is to have an outside jacket, and the other is to have an inside lining. I prefer the latter. I would nail on horizontal strips around the inside of the silo once in two feet. These strips must be thin enough so they will bend to the walls, and I would put on thickness enough to make them two inches thick. Then I would put on matched flooring one inch thick and four inches wide for the inside lining. This would make a two inch air space between two tight walls, which would effectually keep out the frost.

If the silo was built inside the barn, there would be no need of double walls. When built the way I have described, there would not be much swelling of the staves, as the ensilage would not rot them. In time the lining might rot, but that could be renewed without a very heavy expense. A good coat of coal tar, applied hot or thinned with gasoline, would help to preserve it. A round silo 16 feet in diameter and 20 feet deep, if packed solid full, will hold enough for 20 head for 200 days and give each a cubic foot a day, which would average from 35 to 40 pounds, and that is about as much as is advisable to feed.

Transplanting Onions.

Experiments were conducted on the value of transplanting onions for smut prevention at the Connecticut station, and although the general results are horticultural rather than mycological, W. C. Stergis' summary shows:

(1) This method insures a clean crop even upon smutty land. (2) Transplanted onions are less liable to the attacks of cutworms than onions sown in the field. (3) The crop matures earlier by three or four weeks. (4) The crop is larger by an average of 50 per cent or more with native varieties, and the average increase with large foreign varieties may exceed 100 per cent. (5) The individual bulbs are larger and mature more evenly. (6) The increase in the size and quality of the crop, the earlier ripening and the lessened expense incident to the care of the plants after transplanting, offset in a measure the cost and labor of raising and transplanting the seedlings. (7) This method may be applied with certain profit wherever it has been the custom to grow onions from sets upon smutty land, or in small quantities for home use or small sales.

Manurial Value of Feedstuffs.

The manurial value of concentrated feeding stuffs is quite high, according to an estimate presented by American Agriculturist, as follows: The amount of nitrogen, potash and phosphoric acid in one ton of ordinary gluten feed would cost over \$11 in the form of commercial fertilizers, gluten meal \$15, malt sprouts \$13, dried brewers' grains \$12, wet ditto \$3, wheat bran \$12, rye bran \$10, wheat middlings \$9.50, wheat shorts \$7.50, buckwheat middlings \$5, cottonseed meal \$24, cottonseed hulls \$3.35, linseed meal \$19 to \$20, whole corn, oat and barley meal or various combinations of these grains figure from \$5 to \$6.50 per ton in manurial value and pea meal nearly \$11. If all the solid and liquid excrement from stock fed with these articles is carefully saved, it is generally estimated that three-fourths of their manurial value is got back in the manure.

Varieties of Potatoes.

There are hundreds of varieties of potatoes, and many of them are not very valuable. The best varieties are those that are adapted to most soils. The Early Ohio is not productive in Ohio and scabs badly. The Early Thoroughbred is more productive and is not so subject to blight, but is subject to scab and is not smooth, at least for me. The Early Harvest seems a desirable early variety. The Carman No. 3 is a fine potato in appearance and quite productive. Rural New Yorker No. 2, Banner, Peerless, Jr., and Carman are much alike in appearance. The Sir William does well with me. It is productive, of fine appearance and good quality. For a main crop it seems to be as desirable as any variety tried.—Cor. National Stockman.

THE FUEL VALUE OF CORN.

Comparative Tests Made With Corn and Coal at the Nebraska Station.

The past season much corn and other grain have been used as fuel in the northwest section, where wood and coal are costly items. Until recently it was only the farmer who had made a study of fuel economy by burning his corn, but now comes a bulletin from the Nebraska station at Lincoln giving the result of a test made by T. L. Lyon, agriculturist, and C. R. Richards, professor of practical mechanics. Whether it would pay to raise corn for fuel was not the question, but to answer those living in the region of cheap corn as to the most profitable use of corn after it is upon the market.

The test at the station was made of the last crop, a good grade of yellow dent corn on the ear and not thoroughly dry. This was burned under the boiler supplying power for the department of practical mechanics, and the amount of water evaporated by the burning of a known quantity of corn was noted. The test lasted 9 1/2 hours, and 5,232 pounds of corn and cob were consumed. The next day the same boiler was heated with screened nut coal for 5 hours, burning 1,888 pounds of coal, and the amount of water evaporated was recorded.

The data thus obtained show that one pound of coal evaporated 1.9 times as much water as one pound of corn. In other words, 1.9 times as much heat was liberated in burning one pound of coal as in burning one pound of corn. Several calorimeter tests were made which agreed very closely with these results.

The coal used at Lincoln is \$6.05 per ton. With coal selling at this price and worth 1.9 times as much for fuel as an equal weight of corn, the fuel value of the latter would be \$3.50 per ton, or 12.25 cents per bushel.

The following table shows how much coal is worth per ton when its heating power is the same as that used in the experiment and when corn is selling at a certain price per bushel:

Corn per bushel.	Coal per ton.
9 cents.	4.37
10 "	5.41
11 "	6.45
12 "	7.49
13 "	8.53
14 "	9.57
15 "	10.61

It will thus be seen that if this quality of coal were selling at less than \$6.50 and corn were bringing 12 cents it would not pay to burn corn, while coal must sell as low as \$5.41 per ton to be as cheap fuel as corn at 10 cents per bushel.

A very complete and thorough investigation of this subject is being conducted at the university, but it was thought desirable to publish the results already obtained, although they were based upon the performance of but one quality of coal.

Treatment of Alkali Lands.

"A surface dressing of gypsum (land plaster or sulphate of lime) will enable tender plants to make a start in alkaline soils. When the crop is large enough to shade the ground, evaporation and rise of alkali is retarded, and the crop may be safely matured. In the case of fruit trees, as with annual plants, injury usually results from the corrosive action of the alkali just at the surface of the ground. The soil, however, and its bottom waters may be so salty as to injure the tree through its roots." Thus writes Robert H. Forbes from the Arizona station to The Orange Judd Farmer. Following are additional extracts:

Gypsum improves the tilth of alkaline soils by acting upon and changing the sodium carbonate to which the lumpy character of these soils is largely due. The use of water that contains gypsum for irrigation ought, therefore, to result in a gradual disappearance of black alkali wherever it is applied. The use of wood ashes on land already afflicted with alkali is not advisable.

The peculiar behavior of alkali is largely a result of its solubility in water. To this cause the well known "rise of the alkali" is due. When the ground has been wet by rain or irrigation, the water evaporates at the surface, leaving the soluble salts behind at this point. By reason of capillary attraction more water rises to take the place of that which has disappeared, bringing with it more alkali in solution, until finally a crust of salts is formed at the surface of the soil. It is this concentration of injurious salts into a strongly corrosive layer which causes the greatest destruction. Other bad effects of black alkali are: Clay hardpan, which results from the union of the black alkali with finely divided clay, at various depths below the surface; the loss of humus, which is carried away in solution with the aid of sodium carbonate; the injury to the tilth of adobe soils, which assume a lumpy and uncultivable condition in the presence of black alkali.

Crops Demanded.

A Kansas correspondent of The Orange Judd Farmer writes: "In our western states there is more demand for alfalfa clover, Kaffir corn and other new saccharine and nonsaccharine sorghums for feed than usual; in vegetables, more onion seeds and onion sets planted than usual." From Lacrosse, Wis., comes the word that farmers will plant less barley, oats, rye, potatoes and grass seeds than last year. The opinion is expressed that the farmer who puts in a good acreage of potatoes, onions, fall vegetables and barley will hit it just right. It is reported that Iowa farmers are planning for diversified crops and will put in a larger acreage for hay and pasture than usual; also a larger acreage of root crops.

A Word About Rhubarb.

Rhubarb is propagated by dividing stocks. After it has been growing for a few years there are a number of buds, and if each of these be separated from the parent plant, taking care to have a piece of root with the bud, one may soon have a good plantation from a single stock, according to Mechan's Monthly.

WHOSE FAULT IS IT?

A Local Occurrence That Will Interest Many Readers.

When a fog horn warns the mariner to steer off the coast, he still hugs the shore and wrecks upon it, whose fault is it?

If the red switch light is up and the engine driver deliberately pulls ahead and pitches into another train, blame the driver. If a careless workman will in spite of warning, try to find out how many teeth a buzz saw has and the saw tries to find out how many fingers the workman has blame the workman, not the saw. If a sick man knows that a certain medicine is doing him good and he carelessly neglects to use it, blame the man—not the medicine. If Massillon people who have kidney complaint and back-ache will not take Doan's Kidney Pills when they are endorsed by scores of citizens, blame the people—not the endorsers. Read this endorsement:—Mr. Gregory Davis of 277 West Main street is employed at the Rolling Mills as a puddler. He has been among us for over a quarter of a century and has a large circle of acquaintances. "About eight years ago" he says:—"In the coal mines while trying to lift a coal car I wrenched my back. It grew so painful that I had to give up work and go home, and since then my back has been weak and I have been subject to attacks of kidney complaint for the last two years I have been doctoring, or throwing my money away, trying to get cured, as I not only ached during the day while at work, but at night as well. So severe did it pain me that I could not sleep no matter how tired out I was, and many a night I was compelled to get up and sit in a chair. Often when starting a heat at the mills I would have to work on my knees so I would not have to stoop over, and this saved my back and an annoying and distressing urinary weakness set in. I got two boxes of Doan's Kidney Pills at Balzly's drug store and used them. I can now work without being in misery, and when I lie down at night I enjoy refreshing slumber. Doan's Kidney Pills are the best remedy I have ever used, and that is saying a great deal. I would advise anyone troubled with kidney disease not to hesitate in giving them a trial."

Doan's Kidney Pills are sold for 50 cents per box or six boxes for \$2.50. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States. Send for mail receipt of price. For sale by all dealers.

TODAY'S MARKETS.

Latest Reports From the Centers of Trade.

New York, May 1.—Stock is quiet and strong. The general opinion of traders is that stocks must sell lower ere the war question is over, while others are inclined to believe that stocks are now at their lowest point. Yet while the market is quiet it is evidence of lower prices. Bank statement as follows:

BANK STATEMENT.	
Reserve decreased	\$ 340,375
Loans increased	985,500
Specie increased	256,700
Legal deposits decreased	77,200
Deposits increased	2,079,000
Circulation decreased	310,000

CHICAGO, May 1.—The market opened a little weak with Bartlett Swartz, Dupeil & Co. heavy buyers and good buying all over the pit. Liverpool not as strong as expected in view of the advance here. This caused wheat to open a shade lower. This is the quietest May delivery day anyone can remember. 5,000 cash wheat was sold to millers here today. Boston cleared 10,656 barrels of flour and wheat. Northwestern receipts large, 435 cars against 388 last week and 301 last year. Cars Monday, 15. Market seemed to be protected by the puts. Puts good all next week, 67 1/2. Puts for Monday sold 69 1/2, closing at 69, calls 71 1/2.

	Open- ing.	High- est.	Low- est.	Close.
Wheat.				
May	71 1/2	72 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2
July	71 1/2	72 1/2	70 1/2	71 1/2
Sept.	68 1/2	69 1/2	68 1/2	69 1/2
Oats.				
July	18	18	17 1/2	17 1/2
May	17	17	16 1/2	16 1/2
Corn.				
July	25 1/2	25 1/2	25	25
May	24	24 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Pork.				
May	8 45	8 60	8 45	8 47
July	8 60	8 67	8 52	8 60
Lard.				
May	4 10	4 10	4 10	4 10
July	4 17	4 20	4 15	4 12

TOLDO, May 1.—[By Associated Press]—Wheat 93.

The following figures show fluctuations of stocks as furnished by T. B. Arbold's exchange:

	Open- ing.	High- Low.	Close
American Sugar	114	114	113 1/2
American Tobacco	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2
C. & O.	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
Chicago Gas	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
General Electric	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Louisville & Nashville	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Lake Shore	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Jersey Central	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
Manhattan	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
Northwest	108	108	107 1/2
St. Paul	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2
Western Union	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2

The Massillon Markets.

The following prices are being paid in the Massillon markets for grain and produce on this date May 1, 1897.

GRAIN MARKET.

Wheat per bushel	85
Rye, per bushel	34-35
Oats	16-18
Corn	20-22
Barley	15-16
Wool	12-15
Flax Seed	100
Clover Seed	400
Timothy Seed	1 25
Brass, per 100 lbs	40
Middlings, per 100 lbs	70
Hay	8 00

PRODUCE.

Choice Butter, per lb	16
Eggs, per dozen	8
Lard, per lb	5
Hams, per lb	10
Shoulders, per lb	6
Sides	8
Cherries	8
White Beans, per bushel	1 00
Potatoes	20
Onions	25
Apples	40-50
Evaporated Apples, choice	8-10
Hickories, live	18-20 apiece
Dried Peaches, peeled	12-15
Dried Peaches, unpeeled	4-5
Salt, per barrel	50-1 00

Wright's Celery Tea regulates the liver and kidneys, cures constipation and sick headache



# LESS TAX ON WHISKY.

## Secretary Gage to Make the Recommendation.

### WANTS THE BEER TAX INCREASED

The Increase on Spirits Has Caused Illicit Distilling to Grow Beyond Government Control—Less Tax Would Reduce Inducements to Violate the Law.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—It is very probable that the secretary of the treasury soon will recommend to congress a material reduction in the internal revenue tax on distilled spirits and an increase in the tax on beer. This action will be taken on the ground that the present tax of \$1.10 per gallon is above the revenue producing point. Some days ago Senator Cullom introduced a resolution, which was adopted, calling upon the secretary for his views on the subject, and the commissioner of internal revenue has now in preparation a report to the secretary covering the facts involved.

This report will show that since the increase of the tax on spirits from 90 cents to \$1.10 a gallon illicit distilling has increased to a point almost if not quite beyond control. This is the case particularly in the mountainous districts in Montana, and an investigation disclosed the fact that it was manufactured in Nebraska. That it is rapidly increasing and extending in many directions internal revenue officers say is beyond doubt, and with only the \$30,000 appropriated by congress for the detection and suppression of illicit distilling the internal revenue bureau is almost helpless to stem the tide.

Just what reduction will be recommended is not known, but there are reasons for believing that 90 cents, the rate collected under the McKinley bill, will be fixed upon. Under the lower rate it is contended that the inducements to violating the law would be reduced and at the same time the revenue would not suffer. No definite conclusion has been yet reached as to what the recommendation as to the tax on beer shall be, but it is altogether probable that an increase will be advised.

Senators Allison and Aldrich have been placing the finishing touches to the tariff bill. They were the only members of the sub-committee in the city. The bill has been completed in all essential particulars and now only remains to be put in shape for presentation to the Democrats. The sub-committee is still, however, receiving suggestions from other senators, Messrs. Quay, Penrose, Foraker and Smith being among those who called.

The members of the sub-committee declined to reveal the changes agreed upon even to their senatorial colleagues. Indeed, senators generally are as ignorant of the amendments agreed upon as is the general public, and it is safe to say that the report when made, will contain many surprises.

The Republican members of the committee are still negotiating with the Democratic members to secure an understanding as to the time to be consumed in considering the bill in full committee, but have not succeeded in securing any definite agreement. The Democrats say that the length of time taken in committee will depend entirely upon the character of the amendments.

It is understood to be one of the purposes of the Democratic members of the finance committee to offer several amendments and force a vote on them, so as to put the Republicans on record, and they count upon having the cooperation of Senator Jones of Nevada on some of their propositions. Senator Jones' position appears to be that he will demand certain concessions, most of them affecting western interests, and that if he does not secure them from the Republicans he will join the Democrats in order to get them, and some at least of the Democratic members have indicated a willingness to assist him.

## THE EXPORTS OF GOLD.

Treasury Officials Not Alarmed Over the Matter.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—The withdrawal of the New York sub-treasury of \$4,000,000 in gold coin and bullion for export is not viewed with apprehension at the treasury department, all officials of the department calling attention to the fact that during the last 20 years and more there has been an annual outward movement of gold from this country to Europe, usually beginning in April or May, and ending in midsummer and a corresponding return movement during the winter months. The last three years, however, have been marked by normal gold movements based on abnormal conditions which it is said, no longer exist.

Several reasons are given for the present gold export movement, of which reasons the heavy importations to take advantage of the proposed new tariff law is regarded as the weightiest. The customs receipts for April 30 amounted to \$2,279,476, as compared with \$593,578 for April 30 last year; for the present month the customs receipts aggregate \$24,454,351, as compared with \$11,815,731 for April, 1895. The duties paid, of course, constitute only a fraction of the cost of the goods imported for which settlements must be made in gold.

The money spent by American tourists abroad, which has been estimated as high as \$1,000,000 a year, is another factor in the problem. The demand for foreign bills on this account has begun already and is likely to continue for some months. Another factor is the heavy purchases of gold on Austrian and Japanese account. During the first ten days in the present month the Bank of England alone lost about \$5,000,000 to Japan and Austria-Hungary.

The apprehension of a great conflict among the powers, growing out of the war between Turkey and Greece and the recent decision of the supreme court against the railroad traffic combinations, it is thought, also may have been contributory causes to the present necessity of shipping gold abroad. Whatever the cause, no alarm is felt here as to the outcome, the present stock of gold in the treasury, \$133,451,638 being regarded as ample to meet any emergency without in the least impairing our credit at home or abroad.

## URGED MCKINLEY'S ELECTION.

Breakinridge Wanted Him President of Sons of American Revolution.

CLEVELAND, May 1.—A committee consisting of James M. Richardson of Ohio, Hon. E. J. Hill of Connecticut, Samuel E. Gross of Illinois, George H. Shields of Missouri and Nathan Warren of Massachusetts has been appointed by the Sons of the American Revolution convention to confer with a similar committee of the Sons of the Revolution relative to the amalgamation of the two organizations. If they agree upon a scheme of union, the congress will meet in Cincinnati, Oct. 12, to consider their report.

A permanent committee of 13 was appointed to appeal to congress to prevent the use of the American flag for advertising purposes. Another committee was appointed to consider the purchase by the government of a private cemetery in Ohio where 2,000 men who fought in the war of 1812, some of them revolutionary soldiers, are buried. Officers were elected as follows:

President, General Edwin S. Barrett, Massachusetts; vice presidents, General Robert S. Anderson of California, John Whitehead of New Jersey, James Richardson of Ohio, S. E. Gross of Illinois and J. C. Breakinridge; secretary general, E. J. Hill of Connecticut; treasurer, General C. W. Haskins of New York; registrar general, A. H. Clark of Washington; historian general, Henry Hall of New York; chaplain, Bishop Cheney of Chicago.

When the election was made the order of business, General Breakinridge urged that President McKinley be elected president general of the society. There was some opposition to this, on the ground that he would not have time to devote to the duties of the office and that politicians might seek to use the society for selfish purposes.

Last evening a banquet was held at the Hollenden, a number of the distinguished men present and responded to toasts.

### EXPECT TO GET MILLIONS.

The Ball Family at Toronto Get Pleasant Information.

STREUNVILLE, O., May 1.—The members of the Ball family at Toronto, O., have been informed that they are among the 245 legal heirs to an estate of millions of dollars left by Joseph Ball, who died intestate in Philadelphia in 1821. The property is said to include what was the "hope" farm in Philadelphia.

There were 485 acres of it, and most of it was leased for 99 years, and this lease expired recently. There is also land in Washington City, 30,000 acres each in Kentucky and Pennsylvania, 285,000 acres in Virginia, which included 25,000 acres in "Tyger" valley, 5,500 acres in the Susquehanna and 71,000 acres in Georgia; also tracts of land in Maryland and Texas.

The Joseph Ball who died intestate was interested in merchant marine and some of his vessels were destroyed by the French privateers, which claims were settled in the "Louisiana purchase" by the United States from France. The estate of Joseph Ball is interested in the settlement of these claims.

### King's Daughters' Convention.

AKRON, O., May 1.—The state convention of the King's Daughters and Sons is in session in the Grace Reformed church of this city. Over 200 delegates, representing every city in the state, are present. Mrs. Isabella C. Davis of New York city led the devotional exercises. Mrs. B. F. Andrews, president of the local union, delivered the address of welcome, which was responded to by Mrs. Thomas Fischer of Ashtabula. Miss Florence L. Hess, the state secretary, read her report, and Mrs. Alice Lanner Jones of Canton made an address.

### Meeting of U. B. Bishops.

DAYTON, O., May 1.—The bishops of the United Brethren church are in session at the publishing house in this city arranging the report to the general conference, which meets at Toledo, la., on May 13. Those present are: Bishops M. Weaver, Dayton; E. B. Kephart, Baltimore; J. W. Holt, Cedar Rapids, Ia.; N. Christie, Elkhart, Ind.; and J. S. Mills, Eugene, Ore.

### Republican Committee Called.

FINLAY, May 1.—H. P. Crouse, chairman of the Republican state central committee, has issued a call for a meeting of the committee to be held at the Neal House, Columbus, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon of May 7, for the purpose of selecting a time and place for holding the Republican state convention.

### Mills Closed by a Sheriff.

DAYTON, May 1.—The Krafchewski Milling company's flouring mills here have been closed by the sheriff on a judgment taken out by the Citizens National bank of Cincinnati for \$30,000. Later a suit was filed by the National Park bank of New York for \$25,000 on account. The mills will probably be sold by the sheriff.

### Two Indicted For Murder.

EAST LIVERPOOL, O., May 1.—Z. S. Robinson, the wife murderer, was indicted for murder in the first degree. Pat Maylene, who killed William Geisse of Wellsville, was indicted for murder in the second degree.

### Says Spalding Gave Her \$75,000.

CHICAGO, May 1.—Miss Sarah Louise Erwin, private secretary and stenographer to President Spalding of the defunct Globe Savings bank, has testified before the senatorial investigating committee. She testified that Spalding had given her about \$75,000 and that he was to secure a divorce and marry her.

### Big Price For Standard Stock.

NEW YORK, May 1.—A sale of Standard oil stock has been made in the city at 93, which price is the highest ever paid for the shares of the company and represents a rise of something like 30 points within the last few months.

### Colonel J. West Dead.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—The war department has received a telegram announcing the death at St. Louis of Colonel J. West, 21st infantry, who died at that point.

### Howard C. Hackett Dead.

NEW YORK, May 1.—Howard C. Hackett, sporting editor of The World, has died suddenly.

# FRANCE FOR GREECE.

## Wants a Convention Called to Settle the War.

### PROTECTING GREEKS IN TURKEY.

This Action Taken in Spite of the Refusal of the Porte to Recognize Such Privilege—Royal Family in Danger. The Turks Win.

LONDON, May 1.—The Athens correspondent of The Daily Chronicle, Mr. Henry Norman, says the report is current there that France has proposed to the other powers a suspension of hostilities and the summoning of a congress, at which the rectification of the Greek frontier on the basis of the treaty of Berlin might be considered.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 1.—In response to notes from the French, Russian and British ambassadors, the Turkish government has announced that the expulsion of Greek subjects from Turkish territory is postponed to a period of eight days from May 8.

Meanwhile the French consulate is issuing certificates of protection and by this act is causing general comment in official circles, as the porte has not yet recognized France as the protector of Greek Catholics in Turkey.

LONDON, May 1.—A dispatch to The Daily Telegraph from Vienna says that the situation of the Greek royal family is now critical.

The Times' correspondent at Athens says today: "The storm which threatened to break seems to have passed away. The new cabinet contains several men of excellent talent, and the election is generally well received. Nevertheless angry mutterings are still heard and the sky may soon darken."

"The newspapers from Thessaly co-operating with the Turkish garrison at Tepeliza attacked the Greek position there and that the Greeks, after an obstinate resistance, were compelled to retreat to Arta. Two companies fell into disorder, and on arriving at Arta, threw the town into a state of panic. The inhabitants fled terror-stricken."

"It is believed that the sudden advance of the Turks in Epirus is due to the apprehension that in which case the Greeks might be allowed to recapture the positions captured in Epirus. The news from Thessaly also is unfavorable. Fighting at Volostino has been resumed. The Greek right reformed under Colonel Mayronichali, was compelled to retreat. It is feared that their position at Pharsalos will be outflanked, thus compelling a retreat to Domokos."

A dispatch to The Times from Larissa says: "Volo has surrendered to a force of Turkish cavalry. The garrison yielded up its arms without resistance."

The Standard's correspondent at Athens says: "As the Crown Princess Sophia was returning from a visit to the Ambulance hospital she was hissed and jeered by the crowd which forced her to return to the hospital. The royal carriage was then summoned and the princess drove to the palace at the top of the speed of her horses."

"The royal arms have been stripped from the carriages in order that the occupant may drive about unrecognized and thus avoid a similar experience. As another indication of popular feeling, I may point out that many of the tradesmen who have been wont to display the royal escutcheon in front of their shops have removed these."

"While a priest was offering prayers for King George and the royal family in one of the prominent churches he was interrupted by protests from the congregation. The ring-leader was arrested, but the disorder was so great that many women fainted in terror."

ATHENS, May 1.—Your correspondent has had an interview with M. Ralli. He said:

"The new cabinet has not yet had time to frame a program. The reports from the front addressed to my predecessor lacked clearness, and I decided therefore that it would be wise to send two members of the cabinet to Pharsalos in order to encourage the army, which is fighting valiantly and to investigate the condition of affairs."

The report of the retreat in Epirus is confirmed. The Greeks are abandoning all the positions they had occupied, except Salazora. Philippiada is among the places evacuated.

There is no news from Arta, but it is rumored that the Greek forces which have been operating in Epirus against the Turks are retreating.

At a cabinet council it was decided that the minister of war, Colonel Tsamados, and the minister of the interior, M. Theotokis, should proceed to Pharsalos in order to ascertain the condition of the Greek forces there.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 1.—The porte announces that the heights commanding Neechsta and Cravan-Serai, beyond Pentepizadia, Epirus, have been occupied by the Turkish troops.

### River Stationary at Natchez.

NATCHEZ, Miss., May 1.—The river remains unchanged and is probably at the crest of the flood. Late reports from L'Argent and St. John state there is much uneasiness on account of several soft spots in the Louisiana levees in those vicinities. They are being closely watched, but should they begin to slough no force available at present will be able to do more than give the alarm.

### Hard Man to Kill.

COLUMBIA, S. C., May 1.—William David Shaw of Lake City wrote a letter, in which he declared there was nothing in sight but misery and starvation, plead for mercy for his soul and asked his friends to put his body "in any old place." Then he drank two ounces of laudanum and shot himself clear through the body, yet he is expected to live.

### American to Be Expelled.

HAVANA, May 1.—The case against the insurgent leader, Jose Loretto Capero, a naturalized American citizen, who was captured last year on board a coasting vessel, has been dismissed. He probably will be expelled from Cuba.

## THE CHRISTIAN ENDEAVORS.

Secretary Baer Announces Very Low Rates to San Francisco.

CHICAGO, May 1.—General Secretary Baer has arrived from Boston and saw Chairman Caldwell of the Western Passenger association. Tuesday the new Western Passenger association will take final action upon the detail plans for handling the Christian Endeavor convention traffic to California. Mr. Baer said:

"The next international convention will be held in San Francisco July 7 to 12, all reports to the contrary notwithstanding. San Francisco Endeavorers have raised a fund of \$25,000 with which to meet the necessary business expenses, the business men contributing over \$15,000. The Mechanics pavilion will be reconstructed so as to seat nearly 10,000, and the Woodward's Garden pavilion has also been secured with its 6,000 seats."

"The program is the very strongest ever prepared by the national society. Prominent Christian workers from Australia, India, England, Ireland, Scotland, Canada and the United States are to be present. The railroad rates at last agreed upon by the western lines have never before been so low and favorable. Tickets will be sold between Chicago and San Francisco for \$25 each way and \$23 from St. Louis. The western and southern roads have granted a one-fare rate for the round trip from points east to Chicago and St. Louis. We look for a large gathering next July, at least 4,000 or 5,000 from east of the Missouri river and 10,000 to 12,000 from the Pacific coast."

### SEVEN FIENDS MOBBED.

Six Hung to Limbs in Texas, While the Seventh Is Missing—The Victims Committed Horrible Crimes For Only \$33. Mob Mostly Negroes.

HOUSTON, May 1.—For three murders, ravishing two girls and burning down the humble home of their poor victims and incinerating the bodies six, perhaps seven, negroes have suffered the death penalty at the hands of a mob of their own race.

A mob of negroes took from a room at Sunnyside, Tex., where they were being guarded, Fayette Rhone, aged 21; Will Gates, 35; Lewis Thomas, 20; Aaron Thomas, 13; Jim Thomas, 14; Benny Thomas, 15, the four latter being brothers, and Will Williams, all negroes, and hanged the first six named to an oak tree. The seventh was hanged, but has disappeared. Several shots were heard shortly after the mob took them from the room, and he may have tried to escape.

The negroes all confessed to having murdered Henry Daniels, an old negro, his stepdaughter, Marie, and a 7-year-old child, burning the bodies of the two oldest by setting fire to the cabin where the crime occurred, and throwing the little one's body into a well. Old man Daniels had the proceeds of a robbery which the Thomas boys had committed and they demanded it of him under pain of death. They outraged the grown girl and the 7-year-old girl and then killed both.

Last fall a German from Brenham was robbed of \$65. Suspicion pointed to the four Thomas boys and they confessed to having committed the theft, saying they had given \$30 of the money to Henry Daniels. Daniels spent the money and on Sunday evening last the four Thomas boys, according to their confession, decided to either collect their \$30 or kill Daniels. Their horrible crime followed.

Some white men were also in the mob.

### Five More Bodies Recovered.

GEORGETOWN, O. T., May 1.—Five more bodies have been recovered from the debris left by Wednesday's disaster in West Guthrie being those of George Owens, Mrs. Charles Radlins, Henry Simmons, Mrs. Watson and child.

### Sentenced to Hang in Georgia.

ATLANTA, May 1.—H. S. Perry of Atlanta, who killed Bely Lanier at Decatur, March 8, alleging that Lanier had been guilty of an assault upon the person of his (Perry's) wife, has been sentenced to hang May 21.

### Dunt-p Taken to Prison.

CHICAGO, May 1.—Joseph R. Dunlop, proprietor of the Chicago Dispatch, was taken to the penitentiary at 10 o'clock this morning at 11 o'clock under a two-year sentence for using the mails for obscene matter.

### NEW PENSION CHIEFS.

Evans Names Those Who Will Work in the Law Division.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—Commissioner of Pensions Evans has appointed S. A. Caddy chief of the law division and also the following assistant chiefs:

Assistant chief of law, Dr. O. F. Whitney of Illinois; board of revision, J. S. Ray; middle division, E. M. Young of Iowa; western, J. E. Hart of West Virginia; and E. M. Finch of New York; southern, J. W. Watson of California; eastern, F. E. Camp of Vermont and W. P. Seville of Pennsylvania; old war and navy, W. L. Crampton of Indiana and Louis Reinburg of Illinois.

### OPENED BY THE PRESIDENT.

Touched a Button at Noon Starting the Tennessee Exposition.

NASHVILLE, May 1.—The Tennessee centennial exposition was opened for the reception of visitors this morning at 8 o'clock. The inaugural attendance is variously estimated at from 35,000 to 50,000.

The ceremonies at the opening were very simple. A civic parade occupied the early morning hours in the city, ending at the grounds, where brief addresses were made by exposition, state and city officials. Exactly at noon President McKinley, seated in the White House, touched the button, which by electric current, set the machinery of the exposition in motion.

### Three Found Dead.

BIDDEFORD, Me., May 1.—A message from Bar Mills announces that John L. Lane, wife and child, have been found dead at Biddeford. It is supposed that a double murder and suicide was committed.

# TRADE NOT PLEASING.

## Dun Says Turkish Victories Are the Cause.

### HELPED TO DEPRESS GRAIN.

Exports of Gold and the Remote Prospect For Final Action of Congress on the Revenue Question Also Disappointing—Big Export of Wool.

NEW YORK, May 1.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade, issued today, says: In spite of moderate improvement in most of the great industries business is disappointing. Expectations of a speedy end of the war in Europe through Turkish victory have helped to depress grain. Demands of Austria and China have caused exports of \$6,500,000 in gold, merchandise and imports are greatly increased and final action of congress on the revenue question seems more remote.

Wheat rose last Saturday nearly 2 cents, but has fallen since that day about 5 cents. This is largely because European markets did not sustain the expectation of a great foreign demand after the outbreak of war, and because events appeared to foreshadow speedy peace, but the tidings from wheat-growing states, the receipts from farms and the enormous exports of corn, all had influence. Corn exports have been 13,250,197 bushels in four weeks, against 4,196,679 last year, while Atlantic exports of wheat in the same weeks, flour included, have been only 4,231,348 bushels, against 4,597,215 last year. Nor is this surprising, for in use two bushels of corn only equal one bushel of wheat, two bushels of corn would cost about 60 cents, and the one bushel of wheat nearly 80 cents. Western receipts have been reduced, perhaps in part by floods and interruption of traffic.

The exports of gold would not have much influence if there were not an extraordinary increase in merchandise imports and some decrease in exports from New York, large for the last week and 5 per cent for April. Imports have increased about 60 per cent over last year for the week and for four weeks have been 30 per cent greater. At Boston imports of wool have been extraordinary, and at Philadelphia they have amounted for the month to \$1,278,000. The thought that this abnormal increase may continue as long as action on the revenue bill is deferred, tends to effect exchange, but the main influence at present is the exceptional demand for reconstruction of the Austrian monetary system and for Japan.

Of the great industries the iron and steel manufacture is slower in advancing now, as it was much the quicker in the winter. Partly because the increase in production in pig was then too rapid, partly because enormous contracts taken when the different pools broke down went mainly to the larger concerns, and perhaps even more because possibilities of new development remain, there is great hesitation now in placing orders. Reports of pending negotiations between the Illinois Steel and Minnesota Iron companies point to an important change as possible. Prices of Mesaba ore have not yet been established, though ore better than fayal has been sold at \$2.45 to \$2.50, and pig is weaker. Bessemer at \$1.50, with one sale of 2,000 tons for \$9.25 at Pittsburgh and Grey forge at \$8.50. Nails are about 5 cents per keg lower and tin plates 5 cents per box, and eastern quotations are frequently shaded to secure business.

There is more business in cotton and woolen goods and a little better tone in prices, some cotton and some woolen goods having slightly advanced without general change. The mills are rather better employed and the demand is apparently increasing, though not enough in wool to induce manufacturers to purchase. But imports have been enormous; if current reports are not in error, more than 100,000,000 pounds in April alone. Philadelphia having received over 8,000,000 pounds in four weeks, New York over 24,000,000 pounds and Boston apparently over 65,000,000 pounds.

Sales for the past four months have been 150,302,650 pounds, including 92,943,400 pounds domestic, and for the whole year 351,892,881 pounds, including 213,352,631 pounds domestic, but in 1893 sales were 308,646,855 pounds. Failures for the week have been 227 in the United States, against 238 last year, and 40 in Canada, against 31 last year.

### A Government Employee Found Guilty.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—Philip McElhene, formerly employed in the congressional library, has been found guilty of feloniously taking and carrying away from the library certain valuable historic documents. Notice of a motion for a new trial was given. The defendant was subsequently released on \$3,000 bond.

### Guthrie Don't Need Help.

GUTHRIE, O. T., May 1.—Mayor Berkey and President Horner of the Guthrie club, after conferring with the citizens' relief committee, issued a formal notice to the neighboring cities and towns in which they state that outside aid will not be required in properly caring for the flood sufferers.

### MADE GRAVE CHARGES.

Mineworkers' Officials Say DeArmit Tried to Bribe Them.

PITTSBURGH, May 1.—The closing session of the investigation of coal mining conditions by the legislative committee narrowed down to a fight between the officials of the United Mineworkers and W. P. DeArmit and all who stand by him.

President Doan and Secretary Warner of the United Mine Workers made explicit charges against W. P. DeArmit that he had attempted to bribe them.

Mr. DeArmit, in offering testimony in rebuttal, was just as positive that he had never offered money or valuables to either of them for any service whatever, nor to assist the organization.

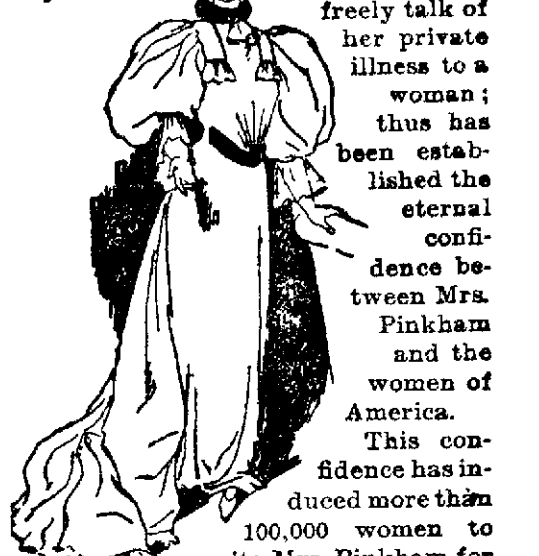
### Lavigne Declared the Winner.

NEW YORK, May 1.—In the Connolly-Lavigne fight before the Broadway Athletic club, Lavigne was declared the winner in the eleventh round.

# AN INVITATION.

It Gives Us Pleasure to Publish the Following Announcement.

All women suffering from any form of illness peculiar to their sex are requested to communicate promptly with Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. All letters are received, opened, read and answered by women only.



A woman can freely talk of her private illness to a woman; thus has been established the confidence between Mrs. Pinkham and the women of America. This confidence has induced more than 100,000 women to write Mrs. Pinkham for advice during the last few months.

Think what a volume of experience she has to draw from! No physician living ever treated so many cases of female ills, and from this vast experience surely it is more than possible she has gained the very knowledge that will help your case.

She is glad to have you write or call upon her. You will find her a woman full of sympathy, with a great desire to assist those who are sick. If her medicine is not what you need, she will frankly tell you so, and there are nine chances out of ten that she will tell you exactly what to do for relief. She asks nothing in return except your good will, and her advice has relieved thousands.

Surely, any ailing woman, rich or poor, is very foolish if she does not take advantage of this generous offer of assistance.

Never in the history of medicine has the demand for one particular remedy for female diseases equalled that attained by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and never in the history of Mrs. Pinkham's wonderful Compound has the demand for it been so great as it is to-day.

### LEAGUE GAMES YESTERDAY.

At Baltimore— Baltimore, 1 0 0 1 2 1 0 0 — 5 8 R R E  
New York, 0 0 1 0 2 0 0 0 — 3 8 R E  
Batteries—Hoffer and Clarke; Sullivan and Warner. Umpire—Lynch. Attendance, 3,326.  
At Louisville— Louisville, 2 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 — 3 11 R E  
Chicago, 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 — 2 7 R E  
Batteries—Fraser and Wilson; Callahan and Anson. Umpire—McDermott. Attendance, 2,000.  
At Philadelphia— Philadelphia, 0 0 2 0 1 1 0 1 — 5 8 R R E  
Brooklyn, 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 — 5 5 R E  
Batteries—Whelan and Clements; McMahon and Grim. Umpire—Emble. Attendance, 4,250.  
At Washington— Washington, 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 — 3 7 R E  
Boston, 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 — 3 12 R E  
Batteries—McLennan and McGuire; Sullivan and Gandel. Umpire—Hurst. Attendance, 2,400.  
At St. Louis— St. Louis, 0 0 0 3 1 0 0 0 — 4 9 R E  
Cleveland, 2 0 1 2 2 0 0 0 — 12 12 R E  
Batteries—Hutchinson, Kissinger and Murphy; Wilson and O'Connor. Umpire—McDonald. Attendance, 400.  
Cincinnati-Pittsburg game postponed—rain.

### Standing of the Clubs.

W L P W L P  
Phila. 7 1 .85 St. Louis, 2 4 .33  
Balt. 7 1 .85 Wash. 2 4 .33  
Cin. 6 1 .85 N. York, 2 5 .28  
N. York, 5 1 .83 Chicago, 2 6 .25  
Pittsburg, 3 2 .60 Boston, 1 5 .16  
Brooklyn, 3 3 .55 Cleveland, 1 5 .16

### League Schedule Today.

New York at Baltimore, Pittsburg at Cincinnati, Brooklyn at Philadelphia, Chicago at Louisville, Cleveland at St. Louis and Boston at Washington.

### No Interstate Games.

All Interstate League games were postponed yesterday.

### Interstate League Standing.

St. Louis, 3 0 .100 Wheeling, 1 2 .33  
New Castle, 3 0 .100 Youngstown, 0 3 .00  
Dayton, 2 1 .67 Springfield, 0 3 .00  
Mainfield, 2 1 .67 Toledo, 0 3 .00

### Interstate Schedule.

Youngstown at New Castle, Wheeling at Mansfield, Port Wayne at Toledo and Springfield at Dayton.

The health department of Baltimore has been called upon to look into the condition of a number of bakeries reported to be in a filthy state.

The revolving jail at Dover, N. H., can be turned on a pivot any hour and the inmates can see the country hills and factory chimneys at every point of the compass.

The anti-cigarette bill passed by the last Maine legislature, and which will go into effect May 1, contains no provision for its enforcement.



